

VB.NET - PROGRAM STRUCTURE

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/vb.net/vb.net_program_structure.htm

Copyright © tutorialspoint.com

Before we study basic building blocks of the VB.Net programming language, let us look a bare minimum VB.Net program structure so that we can take it as a reference in upcoming chapters.

VB.Net Hello World Example

A VB.Net program basically consists of the following parts:

- Namespace declaration
- A class or module
- One or more procedures
- Variables
- The Main procedure
- Statements & Expressions
- Comments

Let us look at a simple code that would print the words "Hello World":

```
Imports System
Module Module1
    'This program will display Hello World
    Sub Main()
        Console.WriteLine("Hello World")
        Console.ReadKey()
    End Sub
End Module
```

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces following result:

```
Hello, World!
```

Let us look various parts of the above program:

- The first line of the program **Imports System** is used to include the System namespace in the program.
- The next line has a **Module** declaration, the module *Module1*. VB.Net is completely object oriented, so every program must contain a module of a class that contains the data and procedures that your program uses.
- Classes or Modules generally would contain more than one procedure. Procedures contain the executable code, or in other words, they define the behavior of the class. A procedure could be any of the following:
 - Function
 - Sub
 - Operator
 - Get
 - Set

- AddHandler
- RemoveHandler
- RaiseEvent
- The next line('This program) will be ignored by the compiler and it has been put to add additional comments in the program.
- The next line defines the Main procedure, which is the entry point for all VB.Net programs. The Main procedure states what the module or class will do when executed.
- The Main procedure specifies its behavior with the statement

Console.WriteLine("Hello World")

WriteLine is a method of the *Console* class defined in the *System* namespace. This statement causes the message "Hello, World!" to be displayed on the screen.

- The last line **Console.ReadKey()** is for the VS.NET Users. This will prevent the screen from running and closing quickly when the program is launched from Visual Studio .NET.

Compile & Execute VB.Net Program:

If you are using Visual Studio.Net IDE, take the following steps:

- Start Visual Studio.
- On the menu bar, choose File, New, Project.
- Choose Visual Basic from templates
- Choose Console Application.
- Specify a name and location for your project using the Browse button, and then choose the OK button.
- The new project appears in Solution Explorer.
- Write code in the Code Editor.
- Click the Run button or the F5 key to run the project. A Command Prompt window appears that contains the line Hello World.

You can compile a VB.Net program by using the command line instead of the Visual Studio IDE:

- Open a text editor and add the above mentioned code.
- Save the file as **helloworld.vb**
- Open the command prompt tool and go to the directory where you saved the file.
- Type **vbc helloworld.vb** and press enter to compile your code.
- If there are no errors in your code the command prompt will take you to the next line and would generate **helloworld.exe** executable file.
- Next, type **helloworld** to execute your program.

- You will be able to see "Hello World" printed on the screen.